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Focus

Capitol Hill page
views politics

By Lucia Mouat

Washington Back in Chicago, teen-ager Julie Rosner used to think congressmen and senators dined on caviar and worked hard only occasionally.

That was before she worked in their midst as a Capitol Hill page — and saw not caviar but dozens of hot dogs being doffed on the run and impressively long hours regularly spent on the job.

"The politician's family life is almost nil — I just don't think I could take a schedule like that," says the high school senior, explaining why she now has decided to go on to law school instead of into politics.

80 errand-runners

The future aside, however, Julie would not trade her present job for anything. She is one of 80 teen-age errand-runners in the House, Senate, and Supreme Court, known as Capitol Hill pages.

Her job, a special variation, is House documentarian page. In addition to raising the flag every morning outside on the Capitol's House side — "I love it because you get to climb up on the roof!" — she is responsible for ringing the bells on the House floor to summon representatives from near and far for votes and quorum calls.

Members can tell by the number of rings what kind of activity is on the agenda. The only sequence she has not yet rung is six, the number reserved for a national emergency.

Although she considers the legislators' schedule a rigorous one, many of them might view hers as even more so. She and her fellow pages must be up and thinking in classes by 6:10 a.m. in a third-floor wing or the Library of Congress. Many live at a nearby residence hall, and anyone who oversleeps will get one or more wake-up calls.

On duty in uniform

By midmorning, pages are dressed in the required navy-suit, black shoe uniform and at their posts of duty. Pages get salaries of \$7,000-\$9,000 a year. The hours vary considerably according to the length of legislative sessions but often tend to run long.

"It's hard to make yourself go to bed at 8 or 9 at night, and if you have homework you can't," observes Julie. "I usually get about six hours sleep a night, and it catches up with you...."

The great majority of pages go on to college, but generally while they are here, it is the job that is the paramount interest. Most worked very hard to get it, often writing year after year to their congressmen or senators.

"Most kids have a paper route and then they go to school," comments John C. Hoffman, principal of the Capitol Hill page school. "With our kids, school becomes the paper route and the job takes the place of school."

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Not everyone on the Persian Gulf has a Rolls

Cairo backs Kissinger against Arab critics

By Joseph Fitchett
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Cairo

With Arab public opinion in suspense about the content of current Arab-Israel negotiations, the Egyptian leadership has lashed out against some Arab newspaper institutions that Egypt plans to sell out its allies — Syria and the Palestinians — for unilateral Egyptian gains.

Egyptian ire focuses on the Lebanese press — often described as the Arab world's opposition press because of the freedom to publish in Beirut. Under President Sadat's more liberal information policies, foreign newspapers — including Lebanese papers in Arabic — are generally available now to readers in Egypt, although occasional issues are still banned.

Egyptian officials are concerned to

Portugal nears vote, worries about military

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Portugal, which cascaded carnations on its soldiers and sailors after last year's military revolution, is living through tense moments as the officers who carried out that revolution prepare for elections without surrendering their grip on political power.

Political parties and the 200 officers of the Armed Forces Movement have been meeting over the weekend to discuss proposals put to the parties by the officers Feb. 21. The parties have not yet finalized their attitudes, nor have the officers, apparently, although a civilian politician characterized the proposals as a "blueprint for military dictatorship."

The Socialists, the Popular Democrats, and the Communists have been in uneasy governmental harness with each other and with the Armed Forces Movement since the revolt April 24 that toppled Marcello Caetano, successor to the 40-year dictatorship of the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

"Our officers are not going to go the way of Peru," Dr. Mario Soares told this correspondent soon after his

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counteract the impact of critical articles both on domestic opinion and on attitudes in other Arab countries.

Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Sayed Maredi, second to Mr. Sadat in official precedence here, has made several speeches attacking the Lebanese press for articles suggesting a strain has arisen between Cairo and Damascus over their attitudes toward U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's mission.

Continuing to defend Dr. Kissinger, Egyptian papers claimed Monday that the U.S. has delayed delivery of American-made fighters to Israel until a new Arab-Israel accord is reached.

The robustly optimistic Egyptian line, faithfully reflected in Cairo newspapers, is that a second-stage disengagement is a near certainty during Dr. Kissinger's shuttle in March and that it will provide substantial benefit for both Egypt and Syria.

In private conversations, Egyptian sources say Syria can expect to recover another ribbon of territory along the entire length of the Golan front, including three hills which dominate the shattered regional capital, Quneitra.

The radical Arab criticism of Egypt suggests that Mr. Sadat is desperately trying to make a deal through Dr. Kissinger to regain more of Sinai at almost any price. This analysis hints that Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) might realign themselves with the Arab hard-liners, who reject any attempt to negotiate with Israel.

Strong indications challenge this view of Syria, where President Assad is in fact attempting to bolster the authority of Syrian moderates, notably inside the Baath (Arab Socialist) Party leadership.

The Palestinian issue, considerably more complex, appears to be the only real source of concern for Egypt.

Palestinian leaders have criticized the Egyptian call for internationalization of Jerusalem. The PLO wants Arab Jerusalem to be included in an eventual Palestinian state. But PLO media have carefully steered clear of any open clash with Egypt.

Mr. Sadat has invited PLO chairman Yasser Arafat to Cairo for urgent consultations. Egyptian officials hope the PLO will agree to work with King Hussein, as their best chance of eventually obtaining some territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

Supreme Court hears offshore oil debate

Who should control this natural resource—
Washington, states affected, or oil firms?

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington Who will control vast United States offshore oil resources — government officials or private U.S. oil companies? The question is now at the forefront of energy decisionmaking here.

A first step toward an answer is being taken by the U.S. Supreme Court, which is hearing arguments on whether sovereignty over the outer continental shelf off the Atlantic Coast belongs to the federal government or to the states.

If the high court rules in favor of the U.S. Government, as is expected, the Interior Department plans to lease vast offshore tracts to private oil companies to explore, develop, and produce oil and natural gas.

No one denies the need of the U.S. to find new sources of energy, at a time when domestic output of oil is shrinking and the U.S. is becoming more dependent on foreign petroleum.

But "under the current system," as a Senate staffer put it, "once leases are awarded, the oil companies can make all the decisions."

Atlantic states, led by Maine, want to preserve decisionmaking powers for themselves, since the social and economic impact of offshore oil production would fall primarily on the affected states.

Even if they lose their current

Supreme Court suit, the states — and the rights of the American people — would be protected under bills introduced by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) of South Carolina and by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington.

The bill sponsored by Senator Hollings would require a "federal exploration program before leasing," said a Senate Commerce Committee staff member. The federal government, not the oil companies, would explore for offshore oil, thus "keeping decisions within the public sector."

"After exploration resulted in commercial finds," added the staff aide, "the Secretary of Interior would develop a leasing plan, take it to the affected states for their comment, and then to Congress." If Congress did not veto the plan within 90 days, leasing sales to private oil companies could begin.

This bill would amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, which established the current leasing system. A separate measure introduced by Senator Hollings, amending the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, would "establish a \$200 million fund to help states plan for, and cope with, the onshore impact" of oil production off their coasts.

A more sweeping proposal by Senator Jackson would create a federal energy production board, which — among other things — would control offshore oil operations.

Labor's anti-trust goal

The AFL-CIO, meanwhile, demands new anti-trust legislation to break up the great international oil firms.

Specifically, says the giant labor federation, no single oil company should own competing sources of energy, such as coal, natural gas, and uranium.

John C. Sawhill, former head of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), also has warned against oil firms' buying up alternative sources of energy.

The AFL-CIO would have the federal government assume complete control over oil imports — determine their amounts, negotiate prices with foreign producing governments, and allocate imported oil within the U.S.

Finally, says the AFL-CIO, giant oil firms should be divested of their marketing operations, to separate the sale of petroleum products from the production and refining of crude oil.

New chill divides India and U.S.

By Razia Ismail
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

Whether or not spring comes to America and India in its normal annual season, relations between the two nations seem in for another cold spell.

Washington's decision to resume arms supplies to Pakistan has in one stroke frozen New Delhi's attitude toward both the United States and Pakistan into one of stiff formality, which will take time and effort to thaw out again.

New Delhi's reaction to Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's arms-seeking visit to America was adverse from the outset. The move was seen as contradictory to the amicable tone of the 1972 Simla agreement signed by Mr. Bhutto and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to normalize ties weakened by decades of periodic war and suspicion.

New Delhi's adverse reaction to initial reports that President Ford might lift the arms embargo was seen as some as an irrational flap over an imagined threat. But threat or not, India deeply opposes a revival of the doctrine that arms supply should be the basis for a "balance" in the subcontinent.

Different impression

Reports now reaching here cite the plea by Undersecretary of State Joseph J. Sisco that new weapons to Pakistan are necessary to counterbalance India's nuclear test of last year.

This is taken to indicate that the U.S. does not really believe that India will limit its nuclear energy to peaceful purposes. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger had succeeded in leaving a different impression when he visited New Delhi a few months ago and said, "We take seriously India's affirmation that it has no intention to develop nuclear weapons."

Although Washington's latest move is unwelcome, this does not mean it was unexpected. A clear hint came last week when Indian Foreign Minister

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U.S.-Soviet detente starving?

By Dev Murarka
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Soviet leaders and spokesmen keep on reassuring the public that detente with the United States is doing well.

But it is becoming increasingly evident in Moscow that the superpower detente is being deprived of its vital economic input. Unless some change is forthcoming soon, the result could be a very weak detente.

Meanwhile, Moscow has gone ahead and arranged for a credit from non-American sources of nearly \$9 billion for the next five-year period. Compared with this \$400 million credit offered from the U.S. Export-Import Bank looks paltry indeed.

Russians themselves now are raising the question whether the superhuman effort put in by Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev to woo the American leaders, beginning with former President Nixon, was really necessary or worthwhile.

France stands at the top of the creditors' league to the Soviet Union. Paris has promised \$2.8 billion of credits. But after Prime Minister Harold Wilson's recent visit to the Soviet capital, Britain is bidding fair to catch up with France, with a promised credit of \$2.4 billion.

Next comes West Germany with credits agreed so far amounting to \$1.5 billion, then Japan with credits of just over \$1 billion and more likely to come in the near future. Italy is the last in this league with credits just below \$1 billion.

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French frozen chicken delights Moscow

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

Question: What is the national bird of the Soviet Union?

Answer: French frozen chicken.

Only the Muscovites can fully savor the joke. This is because during the last two months the city's food shops have been flooded with imported French frozen chicken. They are better than any other chickens sold in the past either in Moscow or other parts of the Soviet Union.

Continuous supply

But the most amazing part of the story is that they have been in continuous supply during this period. Moscow has imported chicken from abroad before, from Holland and West Germany, for instance. But

these disappear from the shops within a few days.

So either the Soviet authorities have bought very large quantities of the frozen birds this time or their supply methods have improved.

Bonus for Muscovites

Instead of dumping the whole lot on the market at once they are releasing them carefully according to the laws of demand.

This is a big bonus and pleasure for Muscovites though they are wondering just when the supplies will run out.

It is only in recent years that Soviet citizens have begun to savor the joys of more exotic fare. There has never been a lack of gustatory enjoyment — but that good Russian black bread and piping hot borsch now are making way for more foreign imports.



Ford building 'bridges' to public

Regional conferences led by White House staffers already have modified some policies

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Fla. President Ford's grass-roots conferences already have changed one White House policy and are providing government leaders with valuable advice from the public.

William J. Baroody Jr., chief of the new Office of Public Liaison for the President, offers that view on the eve of this year's second White House Conference on Domestic and Economic Affairs.

Mr. Ford meets here with 600 Florida leaders this week to talk about the problems that are worrying them the most — the economy, energy, the environment, tourism.

Government policy may not change overnight as a result of conferences like this one in Hollywood, Fla., says Mr. Baroody. But these meetings are providing Washington policymakers with unprecedented two-way communications with the public.

Links broke down

Former President Richard M. Nixon would have benefited from such conferences, as would other presidents, says Mr. Baroody, who served as special consultant in the Nixon White House.

In the waning days of the Nixon administration, communications with the public broke down, Mr. Baroody

notes. Now the White House is trying to rebuild those links.

The White House effort is three-pronged and includes:

- Major regional conferences like this week's meeting in Hollywood, Fla. Attendance: about 300. Topics: whatever local leaders want to discuss.

- Tuesday at the White House. These weekly meetings, which began in January, bring together 50 to 75 local, state, and national leaders from a particular field, such as education, business, labor. Together with four or five top White House officials, they dig into a single problem for about three hours.

- Wednesday meetings. These bring about 20 leaders in a particular field to the White House for wide-ranging discussions with Cabinet members and other top officials.

It was one of those Wednesday meetings with construction-industry officials that triggered a shift in White House policy. The industry officials made a strong case in support of a bill in Congress to boost the limit on federally insured savings to \$30,000.

The White House had favored a \$26,000 limit. But within 48 hours, officials decided to boost that to \$35,000. Then, a few weeks later, a White House conference in Atlanta heard further evidence in favor of an even higher limit. The White House decided to compromise with a \$40,000 ceiling.

At this year's first regional conference in Atlanta, White House officials were battered with a laundry list of complaints ranging from anger over a proposal to boost the cost of food stamps to protests over tight money.

Some of the same complaints are expected from the 300 participants at this week's conference here at a large, ocean-front hotel.

Mr. Baroody, interviewed in a suite here overlooking the Atlantic, noted that every possible step is being taken to assure maximum public participation.

Participation procedure

Those attending have been selected by about 15 local organizations ranging from the Latin Chamber of Commerce in Miami and Hialeah to the Dade League of Women Voters. Most of those attending will pay an \$18 fee, including \$5.50 for luncheon, to cover most of the conference expenses. But about 100 tickets will be provided for those unable to pay.

The Baroody White House team, now up to 30 staffers, hopes to stage at least 20 of these conferences in 1975.

The next two will be in California and in the Northeast. Mr. Baroody says, although the exact sites haven't been announced.

If the White House program is a success, Mr. Baroody says, it could become a permanent feature of government in Washington and could provide the public with a valuable tool for influencing federal policy.

Legalized gambling: hot debate

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Many unanswered questions, doubts, and suspicions swirl about the current debate over legalized gambling in the United States.

As state after state confronts the often emotional issue of whether a government-run betting operation can safely provide financial relief for hard-pressed cities and states, the time draws nearer when the U.S. Congress must "bite the bullet" and determine a national policy on gambling.

It is becoming increasingly evident that whatever policy the National Gambling Commission recommends to Congress, a large segment of the U.S. population is going to be dissatisfied. Both proponents and opponents are wary of federal intervention. State gaming officials fear federal regulations might infringe on "state rights" and hamper the success of lotteries, off-track betting, and other such ventures.

Opponents, however, fear a uniform law might open the door to a rapid proliferation of state betting parlors and lend greater government sanction and respectability to gambling.

Information conflicting

Currently half way through its three-year probe of U.S. gambling, after which it will report its recommendations to the President and to Congress, the 15-member commission has run into conflicting reports and a lack of accurate information on such basic questions as: How many Americans gamble? How much money do



By a staff photographer

One American for gambling—how many others?

they bet? What percentage of the population condones and supports gambling? What are the social and moral consequences of legalized gambling?

In last week's hearing in Washington on sports betting, some of the nation's leading athletic officials indicated they felt a majority of Americans do not gamble and that relatively little betting is done on sports events. U.S. Justice Department officials in previous hearings, however, estimated that between \$29 billion and \$38 billion are wagered illegally in the U.S., and 64 percent of the betting is attributed to sports bookmaking.

A radio talk host from Boston estimated 60 percent of his listeners favor legalizing bets on professional sports, and less than a majority wants gambling on college sports — although the announcer indicated he personally shared the view of sports officials who objected to all legalized sports betting.

The response from the sports commission was that it would be impossible to offer such proof since legal betting had never been tried here, but in their view, the risks such gambling held for sports were too great to even contemplate experimenting with.

The gambling commission will issue its first interim report within 60 days. Its final report and recommendations will go to President Ford and Congress in October, 1976.

Even 'experts' disagree

Similar conflicting testimony came from two reputed "experts" on gambling, both associated with illegal

gamblers. One said there has been a sharp drop in gambling since 1961 and that there are only five big bookmakers left in the country who could handle a bet of \$100,000. The second "expert" disagreed and said that he could locate five such bookmakers in the Times Square area alone.

After last week's hearings, commission chairman Charles Morin, a Washington attorney, indicated he was not impressed with sports official's arguments against legalizing gambling. Mr. Morin echoes a sentiment voiced repeatedly by commission members during the hearing — that while sports officials insisted legalized gambling would destroy their sports, they could offer no tangible evidence to back up their contention.

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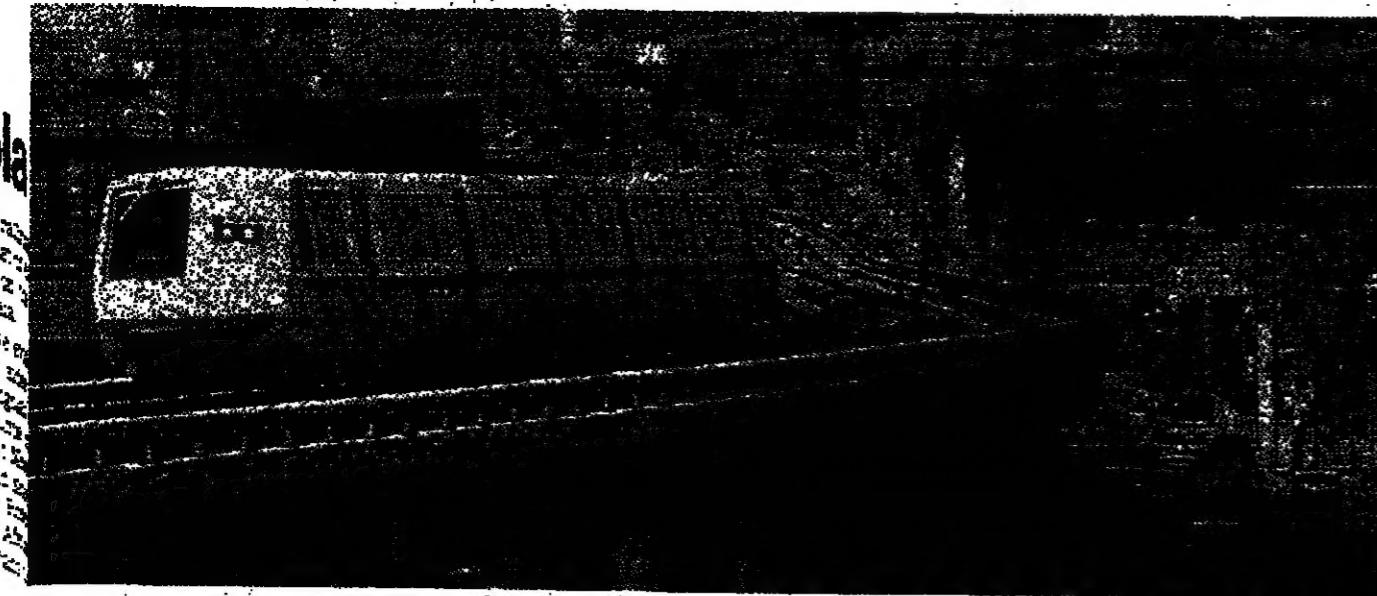
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Need for safety may put brakes on BART

By a staff photographer

BART faces threat of shutdown

By Frederic A. Morris
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco
San Francisco's speedy, computerized rapid transit system has collided with one more obstacle in its bid to lure commuters from their cars.

A state regulatory commission now tentatively threatens to shut down the 1-mile, \$1.8-billion BART (Bay Area Rapid Transit) system unless it can come up with new assurances that safety planning methods really work.

The possibility of a shutdown was used by Public Utilities Commissioner Leonard Ross, after last week's PUC hearings into safety issues raised by three BART accidents in January. To justify continued operations, BART must grant assurances before an unspecified deadline, he indicated.

BART and commission officials are scheduled to meet privately this week to iron out the details.

Also threatened are BART's expansion plans. An additional com-

puter to keep a safe distance between trains passing through the 3.6-mile Bay tunnel four minutes rather than the present six minutes apart is already in place, and, after further testing, a third transbay line was expected to get PUC approval in the next few months.

Longer-operating hours and weekend service also were planned for late this year.

"There is no question but that we will require stronger safety guarantees before we permit them to expand," Mr. Ross now says.

Yet BART remains, to the average rider, comfortable and generally efficient.

Three accidents in month

Last month's accidents included:

• \$100,000 worth of damage Jan. 10 when a train in a rail yard was derailed after an operator failed to obey a tower supervisor's switch instructions. An inquiry led to firing the operator and a recommendation that procedures be more strictly enforced.

• The Jan. 19 fatal injury of a maintenance worker and \$700,000 in damages when a test train collided with a maintenance car after the confused maintenance man mistakenly took up position on a southbound rather than a northbound track. An inquiry blamed the maintenance man and the train dispatcher, and recommended that maintenance vehicles be equipped with devices to warn of their presence. It also urged a "safety first" approach by dispatchers who have the slightest suspicion anything is wrong.

• A Jan. 27 accident without serious damage or injury in which a car "ran away" down a sloping track after being uncoupled. An inquiry urged safer coupling procedures and improved review of workman qualifications.

A BART spokesman says most of these recommendations already have been adopted, and earlier this month BART established a new department of safety.

Mixed reviews on efforts

All this comes at a time of mixed reviews for BART's efforts to cut back auto traffic on the San Francisco Bay Bridge.

Peak morning rush hour bridge traffic was down to 21,500 cars in December from 22,000 before BART transbay service began Sept. 16. A bridge spokesman says some of the improvement has been lost because remaining drivers now often leave later, causing jams almost as big as before.

In addition 50 percent of BART's riders were lured away from buses, according to BART estimates.

But over the long haul BART officials hope to attract more drivers with increased commuter parking space and better bus feeder service.

Meanwhile, BART officials are coping with rush-hour delays caused by problems that leave from 50 to 60 percent of the system's cars out of service at any one time.

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For OPEC ministers, it's a central issue

Will oil price be tied to inflation?

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

The dollar and its dropping purchasing power promise to be squarely in the center of the great debate on oil prices, about to reopen in Vienna and Algiers.

Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meeting in Vienna Feb. 25 to prepare for the OPEC summit conference in Algiers March 4, have before them a Kuwaiti Government suggestion to raise oil prices in proportion to new decreases in the dollar's value.

An OPEC experts committee adopted the Kuwaiti proposal as a working paper for the Vienna meeting, the French news agency reported. Under the proposal the "freeze" of oil prices would be made conditional on agreement by the industrial states to freeze prices of their increasingly expensive industrial goods.

Most OPEC states now have agreed to attend another meeting of OPEC oil, foreign, and finance ministers March 1-3 in Algiers, just before the summit. The inflation and dollar issues are likely to be discussed intensively.

to boost oil prices as a function of the declining purchasing power of the dollar and other currencies.

After his Feb. 19 meeting in Switzerland with U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the Shah told newsmen, "I am not one of those people who believe the price of oil should go lower. If you force it with your inflation, the price will go higher."

"The price of oil has decreased if you consider . . . that the industrialized countries are selling their goods to us at about 85 percent more. . . . If our purchasing power becomes less and less, we will have to defend ourselves."

Inflation, not just oil

The Kuwaiti suggestion, if adopted at Algiers and offered at the producer-consumer oil summit scheduled to take place in France later this year, would automatically expand the debate, as OPEC wishes, from oil to the entire range of inflation problems.

OPEC's new deliberations take

place against a backdrop of recent production cuts by such OPEC members as Kuwait itself, Iran, Abu Dhabi, Nigeria, and Algeria. There have also been slight price decreases because of falling demand and a large world surplus of oil this season.

The U.S.-owned Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline) last Feb. 9 halted pumping of Saudi crude oil to its Mediterranean export terminal at Sidon, Lebanon. A Tapline spokesman explained that crude oil tanker loadings at Sidon have virtually halted.

Tanks are full

All Sidon's storage tanks are full. Existing stocks are being used to satisfy Lebanon's requirements, and deliveries of 17,000 barrels per day are being continued to the Zarga refinery in Jordan for Jordan's needs.

Last November's tax and royalty increases in Saudi Arabia made Saudi oil delivered at Sidon about \$2 a barrel more expensive than Saudi oil picked up by supertankers at the Ras Tanura terminal on the Persian Gulf.

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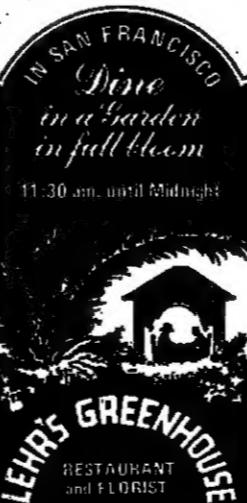
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CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

ENGLAND



EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Greece thwarts coup attempt by officers

Athens

The Greek Government foiled an attempted coup Monday by a number of military officers, an authoritative source said here.

Greece's armed forces and security police have been placed on a state of alert to face any further moves against the government, the source said.

An official announcement was expected later giving details of the coup attempt. The source said the officers had not succeeded in putting their plans into effect.

Poll says U.S. majority would cut aid to Israel

New York

Forty-one percent of Americans favor a cut in U.S. military aid for Israel, while 37 percent think it should continue, and 8 percent would like to increase it, Time magazine says in a survey published in this week's edition.

The survey conducted by the firm of Yankelovich, Skelly, White, Inc., showed little change from U.S. sentiment last year, Time said.

It added that 52 percent of Americans who were asked opposed any formal treaty what would commit the United States to support Israel with troops and arms in case of an attack, 35 percent approved of such a treaty, and 13 percent were uncertain.

Soviet oil reserves called double U.S.

Washington

A senior U.S. Treasury official estimated Monday that the Soviet Union's oil reserves are double those of the United States.

Assistant Treasury Secretary for Energy and Trade Gerald Parsky said Soviet reserves totaled 75 billion barrels, compared with estimated U.S. reserves of around 35 billion barrels.

He gave the estimate at a National Press Club breakfast session and said it was based on his talks with Soviet officials during his visit to Moscow earlier this month.

Mr. Parsky also judged Russia is producing about 9 million barrels of oil a day, compared with the present U.S. domestic production of about 8.5 million barrels.

He noted that the price for Russian crude now has about half the world price of just over \$11 a barrel.

Soviet tennis star picked for 'world series'

New York

Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union Monday was named the fourth player who will compete in the \$100,000 World Series of Women's Tennis at Austin, Texas, on April 19 and 20.



Olga Morozova

She joins Chris Evert, Billie Jean King, and Evonne Goolagong, who were previously selected for the tournament. The winner will receive \$50,000 — with \$25,000, \$15,000, and \$10,000 prizes for the others.

India says Sheikh accepts Kashmir rule

New Delhi

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced Monday that the Indian Government and Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader, have

settled their 22-year dispute over the future of the Himalayan state.

The Prime Minister, whose father jailed Sheikh Abdullah in 1953 on charges of plotting Kashmir's secession, told Parliament that the Sheik now accepts his state's accession to India as "final and irrevocable."

The government agreed that Sheikh Abdullah will take over the government Tuesday in the three-fifths of Kashmir that is controlled by India.

Pakistan controls the rest of the 86,000-square-mile state and has said it will not recognize the agreement between India and Sheikh Abdullah because it was not a party to the negotiations. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has threatened to call a general strike throughout Kashmir on Friday to protest the agreement.

Postal chief defends efficiency studies

Washington

The nation's new postmaster general says he will go ahead with a controversial delivery system, if it makes service more efficient — despite a strike threat by letter carriers.

"If it would result in the elimination of a number of jobs but maintain good postal service for the American public, then I think we'd have an obligation to implement it," Benjamin F. Ballar said in an interview.

Social Security deficit

Washington

Rising inflation and unemployment are throwing the Social Security retirement system into deficit years earlier than expected, the government said Monday in its first official confirmation of economists' predictions.

Actuaries in the Social Security Administration said, however, that the multibillion-dollar reserves would be able to handle the deficit through the remainder of this decade even if no new financing laws were passed.

In a report to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, the administration projected a \$2.5 billion deficit at the end of 1975, leaving trust fund reserves totaling \$43.4 billion, or 86 percent of a year's benefit payments.

Under the new estimates, the reserve fund would drop steadily to a low of \$800 million by the end of 1980, enough to pay only 9 percent of benefits for a year.

Current law calls for Social Security tax rate increases from the present 5.85 percent to 6.05 percent each on employers and employees in 1978, and to 6.30 percent in 1981.

The wage base upon which Social Security taxes are levied rose to \$14,100 this year, and is adjusted upward automatically each year following a benefit increase.

The more than 30 million Social Security recipients are scheduled to receive an 8.7 percent cost of living increase in July.

★ Capitol Hill page view

Continued from Page 1

only exception to this rule and as a result Anglo-Soviet trade stagnated for several years.

Now the British, too, have made good with their promise of massive credits, because, though the prospects of a big American drive on the Soviet market have receded, the British feel that it cannot be counted out. Sooner or later the United States is bound to launch a fresh effort to capture the Soviet market, they feel.

Thus, though the Russians have not obtained direct economic benefit for debts from the United States itself, indirectly they have benefited greatly. The possible loss of trade to United States competition seems more than any other factor to have stimulated more credits from the West European countries to Moscow.

And now that the expected competition from the U.S. has not materialized these countries also are trying to make sure that their stakes are underpinned and firmed by credit bonds.

The paradoxical result is that a special Soviet-American relationship, or threat of it, has resulted in an unopened credit bonanza from Europe for the Soviet Union.

In addition some of the industries in Europe also have benefited from a spin-off of subsidiary orders for machinery from plants which are being modernized or set up with American help, such as the Kama truck plant. In many cases the American contractors themselves have found it more profitable to buy part of their requirements in the European market.

★ Pakistan arms question chills U.S.-India ties

Continued from Page 1

ister Y. B. Chavan had told Parliament he might have to defer plans to visit Washington for the India-U.S. Joint Commission talks scheduled early in March.

Informed sources also say, however, that New Delhi had hoped the arms supply issue might be discussed in Washington by Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Chavan before any decision was taken.

Indication of priority

The fact that the U.S. would not delay its decision for a few weeks until after the scheduled India-U.S. talks, or until after the arrival in New Delhi of new American Ambassador William B. Saxbe, is seen as a clear indication of where U.S. priorities lie.

Meanwhile, Soviet Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko landed here Monday for talks with Indian leaders. His visit was planned as a goodwill trip two months ago, but now assumes added significance.

The informal comment in government circles here is that Moscow has always been "very friendly and understanding" about India's defense needs. The steady flow of Chinese arms to Pakistan as well as the new U.S. arms decision will doubtless figure in Mr. Grechko's talks agenda.

A diplomatic delay

Greater Soviet support for India's growing defense production capability may be one outcome of the series of events. But this should not surprise anyone in Washington.

The tragicomic talepiece to the whole episode is Ambassador Saxbe's failure to arrive in New Delhi on schedule. The American Embassy here first said he was ill in Bangkok, but Mr. Saxbe himself scuttled that excuse by claiming perfect health. He will hardly be able to make that claim about India-American relations, at least for some time.

The controversy concerns the Letter Carrier Route Evaluation System, developed to measure individual carriers' performance so that more efficient routes can be established.

The basis of the system is a computerized study of every carrier's route to measure the number of letters delivered, miles walked, and other logistics — including the number of dogs on the route. The system was tried last year in Kokomo, Ind., where the number of carriers was reduced from 25 to 23 as a result. The same system is now in effect in Portland, Ore., and thus far has led to the addition of one carrier there.

Spain to protect art from air pollution

Madrid

\$6 million has been appropriated by the Spanish Government to protect the Prado Museum's priceless paintings from the ravages of air pollution.



El Greco at the Prado

Portrait of a Gentleman

"The impurities of Madrid's air are attacking the varnish on the canvases and could soon affect the pigments," the art gallery's director, Xavier de Salas, told Richard Mowrer, Monitor correspondent.

The funds are to be used over a three-year period to install air conditioning and other equipment to control museum temperatures, humidity, and atmospheric pollution.

Susan Ford seeks photography job

Washington

Susan Ford, the President's 17-year-old daughter, has been studying photography and is applying for work



Susan Ford

as a summer intern photographer at the Washington Post, a White House spokeswoman says.

Sheila Weidenfeld, Mrs. Ford's press secretary, said Sunday that Susan has yet to hear from the Post. She said Susan's lessons are under the guidance of White House photographer David Kenney.

Disney denies Cairo pyramid story

Los Angeles

A spokesman for Walt Disney Productions Monday flatly denied a report in the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram that the Disney organization had offered to build a glass pyramid as a tourist attraction in Egypt.

"It's a sort of terrible embarrassment to us that this story should have been given worldwide publicity," said James Stewart, spokesman for the company. "There is no truth to the story whatsoever."

Mr. Stewart said the Disney organization had not made any offer of any sort to Egypt and was not engaged in any form of negotiation with the Egyptian Government about such a tourist scheme.

U.S. to give food aid totaling \$900 million

United Nations, N.Y.

The United States announced here Monday that it will provide up to \$900 million worth of food aid this year to countries hardest hit by the world economic crisis.

U.S. Ambassador John A. Scali told a consultative meeting of the World Food Council that the \$1.6 billion budgeted by the United States this year to purchase agricultural commodities and cover freight costs would obtain about 5.5 million tons of grain.

MINI-BRIEFS

With analysis from monitor correspondents around the world

Back to the Mideast

United States Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger will return to the Mideast March 8 seeking to conclude another disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel by March 26. Cairo newspapers reported Monday. The state-controlled Cairo radio monitored in Beirut, Lebanon, quoted Egyptian newspaper reports as saying Mr. Kissinger wants the new disengagement accord signed one month before the mandate of the United Nations peacekeeping force expires on April 26.

Ruler of Nepal

Seated cross-legged in Kathmandu c his dynamic throne under a canopy of nine golden cobras, 29-year-old Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva received the plumed crown of Nepal Monday in a Hindu ritual that made him the 10th ruler in the Himalayan kingdom's 200-year Shah Dynasty.

Ford to recall workers

Ford Motor Company will begin recalling workers from indefinite layoff in March, when the firm plans to increase auto production 50 percent above this month's low levels, the company announced Sunday in Dearborn, Mich.

Loan defaults unexpected

U.S. Commissioner of Education Terrell Bell said he planned to ask Congress Monday for an additional \$1 million to cover defaults in the federal guaranteed student loan program. Mr. Bell said in Dallas that the current 14 percent default rate was unexpected.

Windy greeting for Queen

Winds of 30 m.p.h. prevented Queen Elizabeth of Britain and the Duke of Edinburgh from leaving the royal yacht Britannia in Cozumel Harbor Monday morning at the start of the state visit to Mexico by a British monarch. British officials in Cozumel said they would sail six miles (10 kilometers) north to a yacht harbor called Puerto Abre and drive back to Cozumel Airport before flying to Mexico City.

Limited arms for Pakistan

U.S. lifting of embargo risks rising tensions in South Asia

happened in 1971, when East Pakistan broke away and became Bangladesh.

Whether the move will in fact lead to a further erosion of U.S.-India relations, as Indian Government officials insist, is uncertain. An Indian embassy official here insists that the arms decision will sharply "affect Indo-American friendship" because it is an indication of U.S. support for what the Indians consider a repressive regime in neighboring Pakistan.

U.S. State Department sources, however, discount the Indian criticism. They note that India — which outclasses Pakistan in all areas of weaponry, besides having its own defense industry — is now entertaining a top Soviet defense mission headed by Defense Minister Marshal Andrei A. Grechko. The Soviets, who have become India's main foreign arms supplier, shortly are expected to announce a new weapons agreement.

The arms for Pakistan — essentially limited, defensive weapons — have been eagerly sought in the past

year. They became a central point of discussion during recent talks between Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and President Ford.

Key position in basin

At the point where the Gulf of Oman meets the Arabian Sea, Pakistan occupies a key position in the Indian Ocean basin. Yet, internally, the nation is facing rising threats of fragmentation. The opposition national Awami Party was banned earlier this month following the assassination of a government official in the northwest frontier province.

Political instability is evident in Baluchistan, which juts southward toward the Arabian Sea.

The arms shipments themselves flow across the broad step-up in U.S. food assistance to Pakistan. During Mr. Bhutto's visit here early in February, the U.S. announced that Pakistan would be sold some 300,000 tons of grain at preferential prices under the Food for Peace Program. This followed an earlier sale of 100,000 tons late last year.

The U.S. arms embargo first was imposed on Pakistan and India in 1965, but subsequently modified to permit sale of some "nonlethal" military equipment, such as trucks.

In lifting the embargo to both India and Pakistan, the State Department carefully noted it would consider each request for weapons in relation to the overall political climate in the region.

General Western policy

"In making this modification, we are bringing U.S. policy in line with other Western arms suppliers," the State Department said Monday. "This is a 'cash only' policy. We are not planning to provide any equipment on a grant military basis or credit."

The weapons eventually received by Pakistan are expected here to involve essentially light arms — aircraft and antitank weapons. But the Pakistanis also are seeking modern aircraft.

"Our overall policy toward South Asia," the State Department said, "remains exactly as Secretary (of State Henry A.) Kissinger stated on his trip to the region last fall: 'We have no interest in upsetting the strategic balance in the subcontinent or resuming our pre-1965 role as major arms supplier to the region. We do not intend to stimulate the arms race.'"

★ The Fed fights for its autonomy

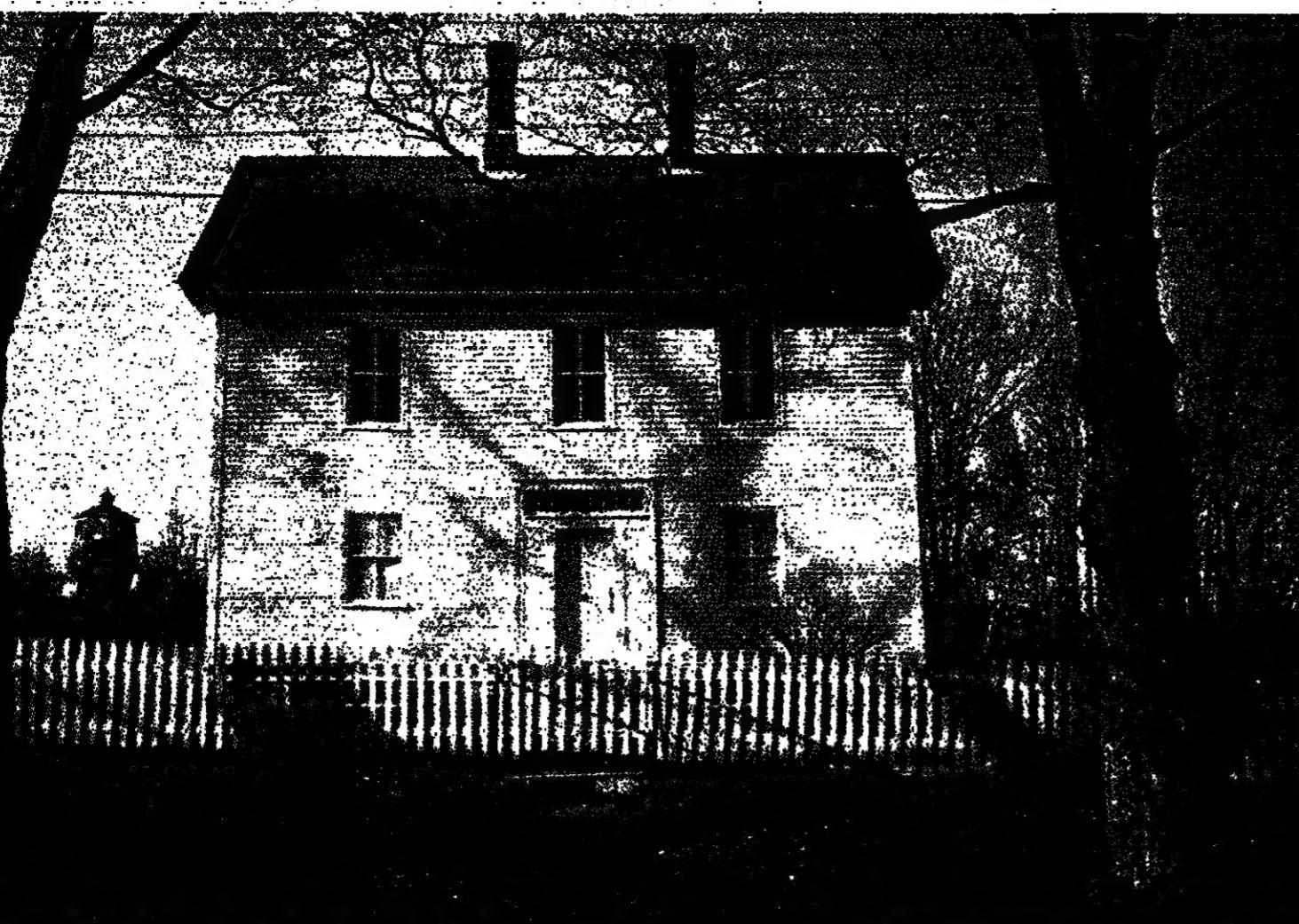
Continued from Page 1

At hearings before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, under Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, prominent economists charged the Fed with prolonging the recession by tight money policies.

Economist Paul W. McCracken called the money rate "entirely too restrictive" and charged that "really it helped set the stage for the current recession."

Ford Motor Company chairman Henry Ford II testified Feb. 19: "There is widespread impression that monetary policy has already been eased; but this is simply not so."

The House resolution has three parts: It tells the Fed to "take appropriate action in the first half of 1976 to increase the money supply at a rate substantially higher than in recent experience and appropriate to actively promote economic recovery." Dr. Burns says it is doing this.



Photos by Pete Main, staff photographer



'Beauty rests on utility . . .'

Such religious maxims inspired many facets of Shaker living — from the design of this stately farm house (top left) at Sabbathday Lake, Maine, to the fabric such as Sr. Elsie McCool is weaving (top right). Herbs drying (left) are used in the kitchen where Sr. Marie Burgess (below) is slicing freshly baked bread. She, Sr. McCool, and Sr. Frances Carr (above) are three of the last 12 Shakers in the United States.



The last Shakers

The religious community renowned for its simple, elegant furniture has dwindled from several thousand members a century ago to a handful today — all women. From one of their two remaining communities, a Monitor correspondent reports on their life-style — still self-assured although they are the last of their faith.

By Stephen Webbe
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Sabbathday Lake, Maine
From the gentle, smiling faces of its members one would never guess that the tiny band here is threatened with extinction.

But the Shakers have smiled on adversity ever since they fled to America from England in 1774, and while time has thinned their ranks it has not apparently eroded their faith.

The basic tenet of the Shakers is celibacy. They have counted on conversions — and adoptions — to swell their numbers.

But both have been declining steadily since the mid-19th century, and now there are only 12 Shakers left in the entire United States. All women, or "sisters," they live in two neat communities of black-and-white clapboard buildings at Sabbathday Lake, Maine, and East Canterbury, N.H.

A variety of religious and economic reasons lie behind the decline in membership — and an increase in defections — since the Civil War.

As industrial production of consumer goods drove the famed products of Shaker artisans off the market, the Shaker way of life apparently attracted fewer devout craftsmen. And Shakers began to hire outside workers for routine tasks; their presence tended to introduce worldly ways into Shaker life.

Adoption abandoned

Most of the Shakers at Sabbathday Lake were adopted into the community from broken homes or as orphans and wards of the state. Similarly disadvantaged children were to be found in the village as recently as 1969, but the sisters felt unable to cope when they were asked to accommodate "hurt" and "damaged" youngsters.

Confronted with increasing numbers of children who, they felt, "needed to be in therapy," they abandoned their traditional policy of adoption and accepted, even if they did not admit it, that they would be the last Shakers.

While the sisters at Sabbathday Lake radiate tranquillity, they are wary of talking

about their lives as Shakers, claiming that newspapers and magazines have misrepresented the faith and its followers. It was only after much genial persuasion by a Monitor photographer that they consented to have their pictures taken — and then only while they worked in the kitchen or at the loom.

Situated 15 miles north of Concord, the East Canterbury Shaker village, which was founded in 1792, once boasted 300 people and some 3,000 acres of rolling countryside. Now four sisters oversee some 700 acres and tend its museum and gift shop, from which they earn a modest income.

Eight sisters remain

The Sabbathday Lake Shaker community, established a year later, still holds virtually all its original 2,000 acres, but only eight sisters now live in a community which once numbered 187. They, too, earn a livelihood from museum and gift shop — supplemented by the sale of produce from their holdings.

A little over 100 years ago the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, as the Shaker sect is more formally known, could claim some 6,000 adherents scattered among 18 communities in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky.

It was in Niskayuna, now Watervliet, N.Y., that Shaker leader Ann Lee first urged her followers to "... put your hands to work and give your hearts to God."

"It was the attempt at self-sufficiency during these early years which gave birth to the almost incredible diversification of industrial and agricultural activity that characterized 19th-century Shakerism," explains Theodore E. Johnson, director of the Shaker museum at Sabbathday Lake.

He points out that lumber, flour, carding, and spinning mills, together with extensive tannery and coopers' shops, were constructed at an early date at the Maine community.

"In Shaker villages everywhere all of the necessities of daily life poured from the shops in such abundance that the surplus soon began to flow to the world," he notes.

The chief Shaker industries were agricultural and horticultural: dairying, cheese and buttermaking, fruit growing, market gardening, and the cultivation of medicinal and savory herbs.

The sisters were renowned for the quality of their needlecraft, spinning, and weaving, but the sect as a whole is most celebrated for its starkly elegant furniture, reflecting the Shaker sense of regularity, harmony, and order.

Craftsmen have left behind few of the principles that guided their work, but in some Shaker writings, maximlike declarations appear that must have guided them. Among

these are "Beauty rests on utility," "Love of beauty has a wider field of action in association with Moral Force," and "All beauty that has not a foundation in use, soon grows distasteful, and needs continual replacement with something new."

Ancestry traced

The Shakers' religious beliefs, however, go further back than the American craftsmen who made the sect so well-known. The sect which, according to noted French authority Henri Desroche, represents "one of the last chapters in the history of sectarian Christianity . . . and one of the first chapters in the prehistory of modern socialism," traces its ancestry back to the Protestant zealots of France's Cevennes mountain region.

These millennial "prophets" incited militant followers to revolt when Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and attempted to impose Roman Catholicism on them.

A number escaped the wrath of the royal armies, and in 1708 sought refuge in London where, according to Mr. Desroche, they revived the "trances and deliria" that had enraptured their followers among the peaks and valleys of their homeland.

The Cevenole "prophets" soon attracted a number of English "prophets," observes Mr. Desroche, adding that in 1742 "a strange group of convulsives whom the public called 'Shakers'" emerged in their wake.

"This small exhilarated band began to grow away at the membership of the Quakers and Methodists, especially among the population of Lancaster," he explains, and in 1747 former Quakers James and Jane Wardley, in the words of the Shaker classic, "Millennial Church," "were led by the influence of the Divine Spirit to unite themselves into a small society, in the neighborhood of Manchester."

Ann Lee joins society

In 1776, 22-year-old Ann Lee, a Manchester factory girl, joined the society. The victim, says Mr. Desroche, of "a wretched childhood and adolescence," she had married a blacksmith at the age of 16 and borne four children, three of whom died in infancy.

While serving a term of imprisonment for "profaning the Sabbath" in 1770, Ann experienced a revelation which, as "Millennial Church" puts it, gave her "a full and clear view of the mystery of iniquity, of the root and foundation of human depravity, and of the very act of transgression committed by the first man and woman in the Garden of Eden."

According to "Millennial Church" she maintained that "no soul could follow Christ in the regeneration while living in the works of natural generation, or in any of the gratifications of lust." This principle of celibacy was to become the basic tenet of the Shaker faith.

ship. The title gives the clue: it is a vivid and revealing account of a life spent — and in good part — among the very rich. The donors were the proud possessors of the great collections which Walker wished to claim for the nation — Samuel and Rush Kress, Chester Dale, Armand Hammer, Paul Mellon and his sister Ailsa Mellon Bruce among them.

Books

Often Walker brought his expertise to bear in helping these donors enrich their collections as a preliminary to acquisition by the nation.

The first hundred pages tell how his expertise was formed. Crippled at 18, he now is able to call his infirmity a "most rewarding and beneficial occurrence." A wheelchair, he courageously insists, is the ideal vantage point for viewing a museum. He had time to study and to dream.

Blessed with a fantastic memory, Harvard-trained, apprenticed for three key years to Bernard Berenson (chief potentiare of Renaissance scholars), Walker brought learning and taste to his life work. With com-

mendable modesty he calls it "buying paintings and sculpture with Other People's Money."

Another asset in a career with few shadows in it has been his wife, Lady Margaret, whose father was the British Ambassador in Rome when he was studying there. Running just under the surface of this sumptuous book is the awareness of a happy marriage, and of his wife's remarkable intuition in his chosen field. ("With my children and me she is known as 'The Bird Dog.' We lead her into an exhibition gallery and tell her to point to the best works of art. She never fails us.")

Walker engagingly admits he had no real flair for languages. But he does have a gift which serves him and us well in these pages: he can hit off a character with a few swift strokes, with a phrase that pleases as it enlightens.

Take Walker's words on Calouste Gulbenkian, the one famous collector who got away: Gulbenkian's appearance reminded him of a fierce bird, with his "deep-set unblinking eyes" and "the way he walked at a hopping trot."

He calls Samuel Kress, the chain store magnate, "the lonely collector who was never quite sure why he was collecting." And here is his slightly waspish description of the Italian paintings in Kress's "New York Renaissance" penthouse: "Each panel or canvas was in a shadowbox lined with old velvet; red, green, and sometimes gray. These packaged primitives, heavily varnished and cradled, bore witness to a storekeeper's sense of order and to his conviction that merchandise should be well lighted and attractively presented."

Lord Duveen, the flamboyant salesman-dealer, was in Walker's view somewhat overrated as an expert, for "he had the courage of other people's convictions."

Walker can be quite brisk in his views on collecting: "I was pleased when Charles and Jayne Wrightson stopped buying Impressionists and decided to go further afield. The rich in this country have bought so many Monets, Sisleys, Pissarros, Renoirs, et cetera, that their apartments, along with wall-to-wall carpeting, of-

ten seem to have wall-to-wall Impressionism."

But Walker seems to have gained and kept the friendship of his donors. Chester Dale, the "hardboiled stockbroker metamorphosed into an adventurous commissaire," even left Walker a considerable sum of money in his will.

Perhaps the ultimate clue to the cheerful Walker success story lies in his shrewd awareness of his own character: "Berenson used to say I was the most admirable recipient of favors he knew. I suppose he meant that I always seemed deeply grateful and made my benefactor feel my appreciation. This, I believe, is vitally important in a good museum director. His enthusiasm for the gifts of others will draw collections to his institution. No matter how inconsequential a work of art offered to a museum may be, it is usually significant to the donor, and its donation represents, at least in his mind, a sacrifice."

Burke Wilkinson, who lives in Washington, is an author of novels and historical biographies.

Guiding the rich in sharing their art

Self-Portrait With Donors: Confessions of an Art Collector, by John Walker. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$12.95.

By Burke Wilkinson

First as chief curator and then as director of the National Gallery in Washington, John Walker has been one of our great acquirers and achievers.

In the late 1930s Andrew Mellon underwrote construction of the immense white gallery on Constitution Avenue. At that time the Mellon collection, which it was to contain, numbered exactly 125 paintings.

How to fill the echoing halls, how to keep the magnificent building from just being a monument to Mellon and his millions, was challenge indeed. In filling the gallery with Old World treasures and new, David Finley, the first director, John Walker, who held the top post from 1956 to 1969, and now Carter Brown have all served the country well.

The Walker autobiography is in no sense an official report of his steward-



City of Aleppo

Arab Information Center

Trade opens way to ancient Syria

Truce prompts Syrian trade

By Ralph Shaffer
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Damascus, Syria
There are still blue crisscross marks from the anti-splinter tape taken off the windows of the head office, Commercial Bank of Syria. But at least the tape is gone. Center-city homes and apartments here, bombed out in the October Israeli raid, are almost completely rebuilt now. And state compensation has been paid for losses by individual citizens.

These are two of the Kissinger-truce changes visible in the Syrian capital of 1.5 million people.

The uneasy UN quiet has produced other changes. Today, a new Syria is being opened to a hitherto unheard-of level of commercial interview. In fact, it is easier for foreigners (and their products, too) to get into Syria than into other Arab countries like Kuwait or Saudi Arabia. In these, a specific sponsor is help procure a well-documented visa.

But the Syrian border now just says "Welcome"; and the traveler needs only his passport (depending on which country) and 25 Syrian pounds (\$8 U.S.) — not even a fill-out entry-exit card.

There are other visible signs of change. The newly established U.S. Embassy represents a presence now; and the State Department is asking the U.S. Congress to approve aid funds which could go to a country like Syria.

Accords listed

Syria's principal assistance agreements—not count-

ing Arab oil money from sister countries — up to now were these: contracts with the Soviet Union for aid in phosphate-reserves development, expansion of food-processing plants and help in irrigation expansion of the Masyanah region and the Euphrates Valley; an agreement with the People's Republic of China to finance spinning and weaving mills; a Bulgarian loan for the construction of canneries, livestock and poultry farms, tobacco-processing plants, and textile mills; assistance from Romania for financing a new oil refinery and cement plant plus a 6,000-head dairy farm in the Ghaz area.

Thabet Mahanyi, general manager of the Damascus Chamber of Commerce, talked about the new openness:

"We are a country with great latent development possibilities — especially in our natural resources —

although we have no oil — and in agriculture. Now, we believe we can start to handle large inputs of development capital and manpower expertise. We need to build; and we need to train. Especially if we intend to keep pace with modern commerce."

There are other encouraging signs of emerging potential prosperity. Three new hotels are scheduled to open in 1976. Today, all Damascus hotels are full.

Employment officials say, is not a problem. Unskilled labor is permitted to commute to Lebanon; and all skilled labor is needed at home — plus whatever can be imported in special categories.

The national grain silo network is becoming a reality. And the all-important Euphrates irrigation development, which will have a wide effect on all agriculture, continues to rate top priority.

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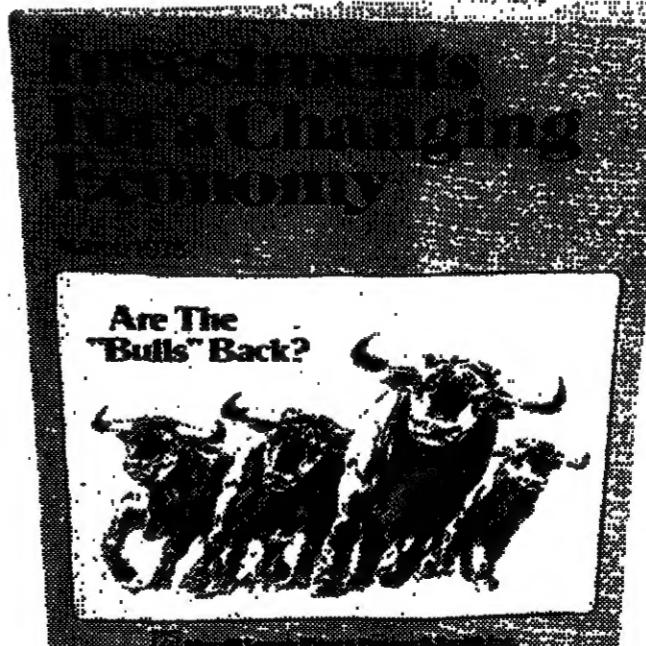
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BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

Banner year at Alfa Romeo

Englewood Cliffs, N.J.
Big U.S. auto firms may be having a hard time selling compact cars, but the U.S. subsidiary of Alfa Romeo, an Italian firm which makes luxury sports cars, had a banner year in 1974.

Sales rose "more than 67 percent over those in 1973, the previous record year," says C. Vittorio Ronchetti, chief of the U.S. subsidiary. That amounts to 4,200 cars; 2,700 were sold in 1973.

Lisbon: enough hard currency

Portugal has enough hard currency to cover the trade deficit for three years, the republic's President, Costa Gomes, has told a delegation of the World Marxist Review (WMR).

The President's explanations of his country's economic and political developments appeared with his authorization in the January issue of WMR, which is published in Prague under the direction of an associate of Soviet senior Politburo member M. A. Suslov, reports Monitor special correspondent Paul Wohl.

According to Dr. Franz Pick, publisher of the World Currency Yearbook, the Portuguese escudo, until its take-over by the

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travel

Woodstock fills the ski bill— downhill, cross-country, or 'apres' ski

By Lynde McCormick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Woodstock, Vt. The problem: an upcoming holiday and you like to downhill ski, your father and sister like to cross-country ski, and your mother could care less, preferring shopping and/or sightseeing.

On top of it all, the question of whether it is cheaper to ski in Colorado or the Alps is academic, since you can afford the air fare to either.

One answer could be Woodstock, Vt., a once relatively unknown town that has grown proportionately to East Coast skiing while hanging onto most of its New England charm.

Maps suddenly show it

In looking at a large 1970 wall map of New England, I could not even find Woodstock. A current road map, though, spelled out its existence loud and clear, giving some indication of how the town has grown.

The town is almost dead center in Vermont, about a 15-minute drive off Interstate 89 and fairly near Barre. It is within a short day's drive of any New England state, New York, New Jersey, and northeastern Pennsylvania.

I met two men there who said they had driven up from Pennsylvania in six hours (although they didn't say how fast), which makes for a quick shot at good skiing on a three-day weekend.

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Only 15 or 20 minutes down the road from Woodstock sits the Killington ski complex, with three major areas, long runs, excellent lift facilities, and a gondola ride to a view that is hard to match.

Nearby is Pico Peak, a smaller area, and in Woodstock itself are Suicide Six and Mount Tom, both small but good areas offering the most to novice and intermediate skiers.

However, if downhill skiing suits neither you nor your pocketbook (Killington lifts cost \$10 a day and the other three run about \$7 per day), a comparative pittance lands you on a pair of cross-country skis.

The Woodstock Ski Touring Center offers 40 miles of trails that can take you nice-and-easy over a golf course or through the woods and over hill and dale — expertise, strength, and ambition permitting.

I personally prefer the mad rush for the bottom involved in downhill, but was pleasantly surprised when I tried cross-country to avoid the Saturday crowds at Killington.

There is no cost comparison: \$4 at the Touring Center rents skis, poles, boots, a lesson, and all-day use of the trails. The sport turned out to be one of the most relaxing and enjoyable I have ever experienced.

However, just about anyone who skis — either style — will confirm that one of its most important moments occurs after the lifts and trails close.

For when you come down from the

slopes, you are: hungry. And Woodstock, with a perception often accredited to New England Yankees, steps in admirably to fill the void.

Splendid fare

"Numero uno" on the list in terms of quality plus quantity, is the Woodstock Inn, and a dinner not to be missed there is the Saturday evening buffet. Whatever you like, this lavish spread is bound to have it.

The meal I ate included avocado halves, fresh pineapple quarters (in northern New England — dozens of them!), turkey, beef Wellington, shrimp curry, roast beef, Boston cream pie, chocolate cream pie, and no end in sight.

The food is excellent, if a bit grandiose, and the price is reasonable at around \$8.

On a smaller scale, The Prince and the Pauper offers excellent European fare on a menu that changes every week. The restaurant is small but spacious, reasonable, quiet, and tastefully decorated in wood paneling.

Gourmet magazine is rumored to be after its cheesecake recipe, and lunch includes the likes of homemade beef stew, a do-it-yourself sandwich board, homemade bread, and several varieties of crepes (the veal crepe I ordered was excellent).

If simpler meals suit your palate, The Eatery, founded in 1880, dishes out your basic meat and potatoes and short order snacks.

Woodstock is also filled to its rustic brim with activities unrelated to

snow. Four church steeples chime in with genuine Revere bells; there are covered bridges; several stores, like the Vermont Workshop, offer Vermont crafts, china, earthenware, and furniture; and a little shop called The Present Perfect sells a marvelous array of unique gifts.

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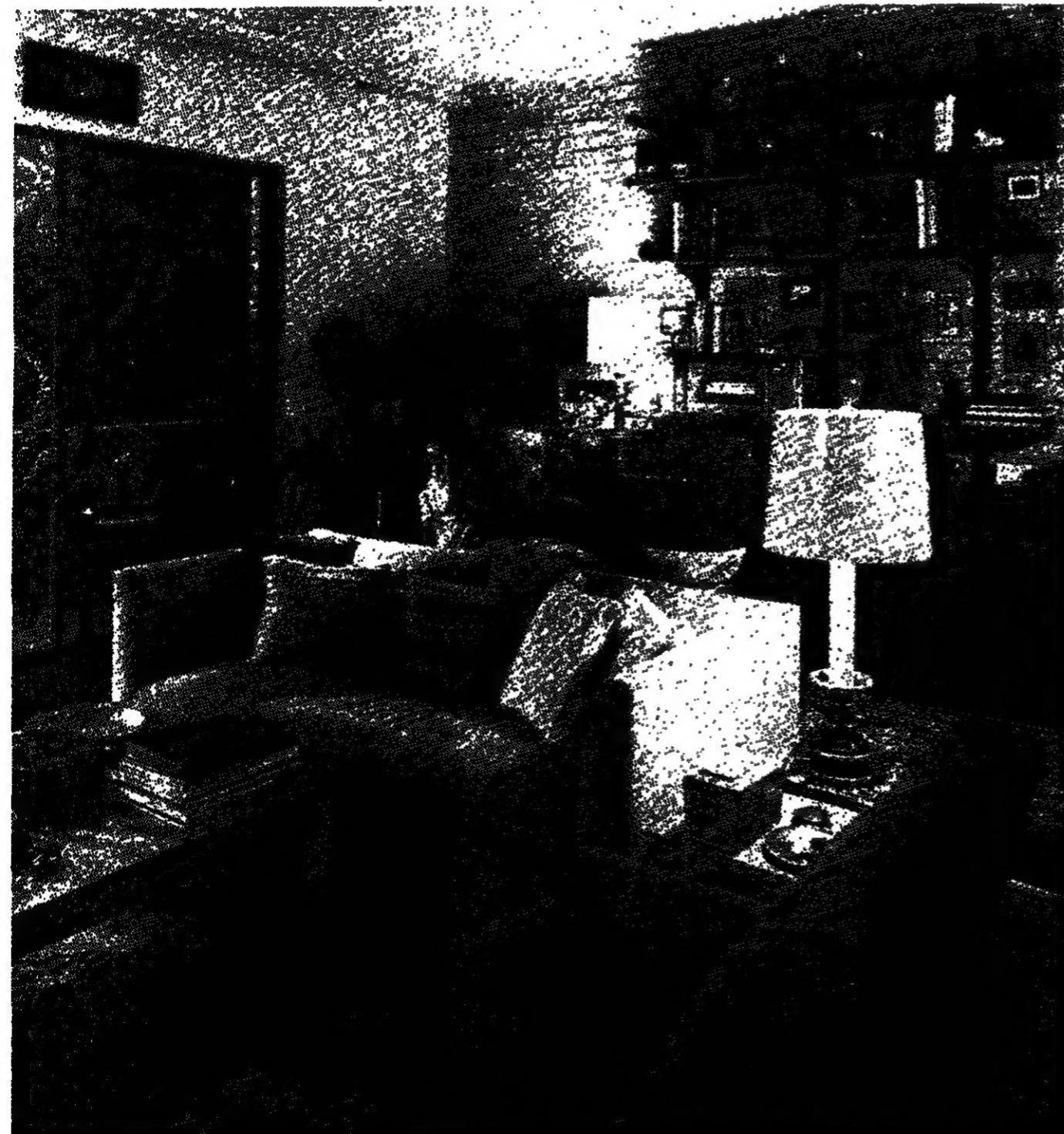
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home



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Lower level of Howard and Alice Alexander's Chicago townhouse features natural brick walls and beamed ceiling



By John Rogers

Privacy, yet close neighbors make townhouse living easy and pleasant

Dallas townhouse includes balcony at left overlooking ravine. Living room furnishings: 18th century English oak and elm chest on far wall, wall-shelf arrangement holds French and Oriental art objects. Tuxedo sofa is covered with gold corduroy, chair in foreground in contemporary

cotton damask in warm earth tones. Parsons table is gold burl. Antique Chinese rug in blue and gold are focal point of the room. Gold walls give the effect of eternal sunshine and complement the earth and natural colors of the upholstery.

As building and land costs have soared, more and more homeowners and builders across the U.S. have gone to townhouse residences. Today, in all their variety of architecture, they are an important part of any cityscape. Here's a look at two, one in Chicago, the other in Dallas, each appropriate to the owners' needs.

By Marilyn Hoffman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Townhouse living has always implied a certain charm and sumptuous style. As adapted to today's living it has many advantages. It offers the up-and-down-the-staircase living of a normal free-standing house. It gives privacy, allows people to relate closely to the outdoors, and enables one to enjoy near neighbors — but not distressingly above or below.

Howard and Alice Alexander refer to their version in Chicago's picturesque Old Town section as a "tiny tall townhouse." It exactly fits their lifestyle, which they describe as informal.

The Alexanders are a working professional couple; he is a graphic artist who works at home, and she is a vice-president of Kroehler Furniture Company.

Elevators disliked

The two answered questions about their residence in this way:

"Why a townhouse?"
"We were both raised in individual houses and we like living only a doorway from the outside world. We like easy access to the street, the outdoors, and a back garden. In a high-rise, we might have had a balcony, but it is not quite the same as one's own patio. We have also never appreciated waiting for elevators;

they seem to add to the sense of confinement of a high-rise."

How did you manage to make this townhouse workable?

"We were fortunate to find a builder who permitted us to literally plan our own house to our own desires and needs, provided we stayed within his basic framework. We decided we wanted a living room-kitchen floor, on the first floor, and an all-purpose studio floor above it to serve as Howard's work space, guest room, and party-meeting area. Our bedroom-bath floor is at the top of the house, because we spend so little time up there."

Choice of materials

With these basic needs in mind, the couple eliminated all interior walls, making what was to have been a six-room house into a more spacious three-room house. Also by using open stairways to connect the three floors, they managed to make a small house appear much larger.

The builder gave them a choice of materials. This resulted in rough brick walls, beamed ceilings, and stairs of old wood. They selected, but paid extra for, the butcher-block counter top for the kitchen.

The couple installed a kitchen nook on the third floor, for breakfast and midnight snacks, an idea that saves a few up-and-down trips. "Most people prefer horizontal living," say the Alexanders, "but we opted for vertical, and don't mind the exercise. Besides, you learn to save steps by carting things up and down each time you go."

The Alexanders decided to stay in Old Town, where they have lived for 20 years, because they love its sense of small-town community living, its friendliness, and the interesting "mix" of neighbors that includes taxi drivers and used car salesmen as well as professional people like themselves. They work on various committees of their neighborhood conservation organization, and they know everyone.

Most of the houses in Old Town are three-story brick Victorian structures that were built after the Chicago fire of 1871. Today there is a sprinkling of high-rise buildings on the periphery, and low townhouses like the Alexanders' increasingly are dotting the area.

Suburban sameness

You just don't lay off porcelain crafters it took years to train

By the Associated Press

After 200 years of making porcelain by hand, holding on to the skilled labor in times of inflation and recession can be a major worry.

"So far... we haven't had layoffs," says Stein Vedel, director of the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory. He is in the United States in connection with the Danish company's 200th anniversary exhibit which will begin in April at the Smithsonian Institution and be circulated to major cities through 1976.

Irreplacable

"For us layoff would mean letting go labor that couldn't be replaced," he continued.

"There is no way workers can learn the techniques of painting on porce-

lain except with us, so we do the training, perhaps for four years. In Denmark we have had full employment and they could go to other jobs that offer more money. If we were to compete with higher wages, we might price ourselves out of the market."

"Many employees are women — in some operations they have more patience — who begin at 17 or so, train and work with us for awhile, then return after they have had children."

Of their 2,000 workers, 800 or so paint on porcelain. Many are generations removed from ancestors who did the same work. The most difficult jobs, may be held by artists who create master models for figures and make the master molds. A very steady hand is required in using the special knives. And there are people who assemble 50 or so handmade

pieces into one figurine, another complicated performance.

17,000 products

Founded by a chemist, and owned by the Danish Crown from 1770 to 1868 when it was given its present name, the factory makes 17,000 different things. More than 180 people turn out the blue fluted dinner service, the first thing the company ever made.

"Some time-consuming or costly things have been discontinued. We once took commissions for portraits on porcelains, but we no longer do that as it was too complicated. But we still do things to order and do unique pieces, and we provide replacements of any piece — cup or whatever — even if it is out of production."

The machine is used sometimes in initial steps such as in making a plate or something that could be done as

well or better with it. Other than that everything is handmade, including molding the delicate petals on some dinner services.

Many people think of their porcelains as the familiar chintz — it was the least costly to fire — or grayish tones of commemorative plates or little figures, he says, but some of the company's outstanding porcelains are decorated in yellow, blue, rose, green, gold, and purple, on pale backgrounds. It is mainly these porcelains that will be seen in the Smithsonian display.

Even in our casual age the company finds a demand for quality tableware even though they make the "rustic things." However, they "can't cater to the whole world," so production must be limited. "The United States is the second largest importer."

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Joe in 100

Living in London

I have just read a book in which 17 contemporary writers air their views on living in London. On the whole they find it rather an ordeal to cope with this fierce creature who roars and fumes at them, scoops them up, jostles them around, packs them tight, and generally treats 'em rough! So for some the city has no appeal at all; and I, with a long experience of her, sympathize with them. Indeed I was once driven to break into a rondeau lamenting the decline of her charms, which began pathetically:

"Would I had lived in those decorous days
Of brougham, victoria, landau
and chaise,
When Time in his chariot ne'er
raced neck and crop,
But trotted vivaciously, clip-
pety-slop;
And the world and his wife could
litter and gape."

"How brisk was the tune as the Town went its ways!
What jingling, tittering, prancing
and neighs!
And never the roar of a jet or a prop—
Would I had lived!"

Yet there are not wanting several in this symposium who are content to live in the London of today; and I think, in spite of that rondeau, that the city has not quite lost all her attractions — not even entirely an item or two mentioned in those verses. For a few days ago I noticed a horse-drawn brougham, driven by an elegant cockaded coachman, proceeding leisurely down Piccadilly, looking not at all incongruous, but rather setting all the vehicles about it primly in their place as horrid.

radish, fast contraptions! Then again there are the mounted police who, in like manner, tittering quietly along, seem to uphold firmly the virtue of unburdened progress, and to reduce all the panting, throbbing, fussing, growling rabble of surrounding traffic to lesser breeds without the Law!

There are quite a few horse-drawn drays to be seen; while the Household Cavalry ride to their guard duties in shining cuirasses, mounted on beautifully matching chargers. In short, London can still beguile us with some vestiges of those days when her behavior, as it seems to those looking back regrettably, was not only urban but urbane. Moreover, she is a city of surprises, and even if you do not care for her general impression, she nearly always has something for you, just round the corner or at the end of that inconspicuous alley, by way of contrast. The thundering cataract of a street is bordered suddenly by the cool, green solitude of a Tudor pleasure. Or gigantic bastions — bleakly functional, sheer as fortress curtains, corruscating with the hard glint of glass that is somehow as hostile as the gleam of enemy shields — bastions that tower up like ramparts against the desperate onset of living, give place in a moment, as one passes through an archway, to that perfect setting for a cultivated society, a Georgian square.

Yes, she is a city of surprises, but — equally pertinent in my opinion to the business of getting on with her — she herself is never surprised. Nothing ever appears to "astonish the Londoners, to take them aback, or to provoke in them an eager curiosity. If, occasionally, they may be found staring raptly at a demolition, or construction, in progress, it is, I suspect, much in the attitude of Jerome K. Jerome when he made that famous remark: "I like work: it

fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours."

But for other phenomena, including people, however bizarre, London has little more than a casual glance. You may parade her streets as eccentrically attired as Robinson Crusoe, you may sport a Roman toga, a South American poncho, the Quangie Wangie's hat, or the aegis of great Zeus himself; your hair may float like a maenad's, your beard rival that of Father Christmas, you may pirouette along the pavement as though you were Will Kemp practising for his dance to Norwich — and it is unlikely anyone will take a second look at you.

Now personally I think this is an admirable trait. I realize it could be held to be simply an indifference that verges on the unfriendly, but I see it otherwise: I think it betokens a tolerance, a kind of well-bred reticence, or repose, on the part of a hostess, concerned to put a visitor at ease. And I particularly appreciate it because you see I am myself something of an oddity. With my hat, my rolled umbrella, my trousers with turned-up ends, my short hair and clipped moustache, I am obviously a gentleman of the old school. In Athens or Rome or Paris they look at me in a friendly way, but they are apt to look, with curiosity, twice, and I feel embarrassed. But in London I am, apparently, ordinary — and how comforting that is!

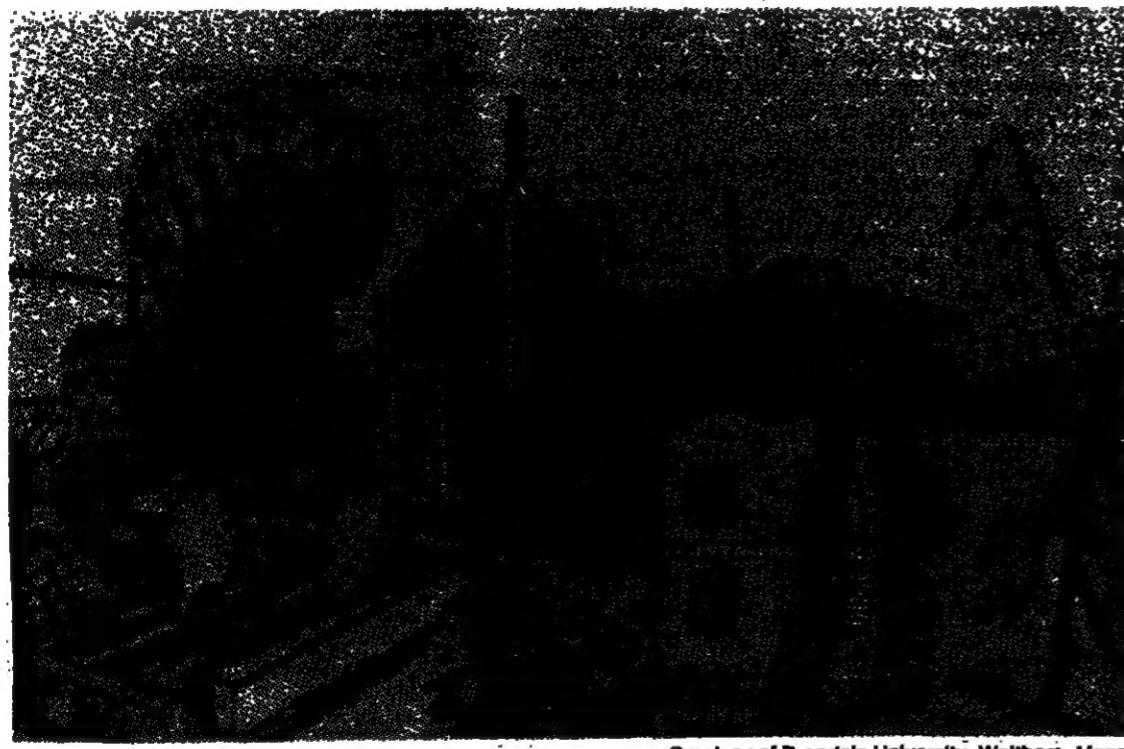
"Yes," remarked Anthaea, "I see your point of course."

There was something — a doubt, a reluctance in her voice, and I looked at her inquiringly.

"Well?"

"I'm afraid," she murmured, "it's different with me — a second look rather bolsters my morale."

Eric Forbes-Boyd



Courtesy of Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.

"The Factory" 1922: Oil on canvas by Max Beckmann

Chaos into order

To Max Beckmann, only art could fill Life's void. "Oh, this infinite space. We must constantly fill up the foreground with junk so that we do not have to look in its frightening depth," he said. If the void was fear, the art of the German expressionist would pack and jam it with a multitude of objects, like a playwright filling a vacant stage with sound, whether of words or of inarticulate cries.

In the restless crowd of Beckmann's canvas, the agitation does not die, however. The shapes are angular and distorted, compressed so that the farm and "The Factory" overlap like a collage. Trees tilted, flowers askew, smokestacks dominating, the disquiet reflects the social scene of Germany in the 1910s and '20s: as the industrial age overcame the quiet countryside and the artist, witness to the turbulence of war and revolution, brought these upheavals to his work.

"Beckmann, who himself had no political affiliations, sought to reflect the life around him," as

William Seitz described his work. "Just now, even more than before the war, I feel the need to be in the cities among my fellow men," the artist declared. "This is where our place is. We must take part. . . Our superficial, self-filled existence can now be motivated only by giving our fellow men a picture of their fate, and this can be done only if you love them."

The estrangement of the postwar years appears to lessen in this oil: the human figure remains insect size, but the agony is less acute than in the works before its date, 1922; some sense of rational structure has replaced the diagonal chaos of earlier paintings. The houses are more solid. The factory is distinct. The stone walls of the farm hold the composition in order. The factory may have settled awkwardly here, wreaking disorder upon the placid scene, but art — not quite rational but salvation enough — has managed to bring a measure of control to Beckmann's landscape.

Jane Holtz Kay

The empty tank

When it's late Saturday night, and you have to drive 85 miles to work the next morning, and your son the licensed driver brings home the car registering "empty" — what do you do?

You grasp at the rest of the family's assurances that the self-service gas station across from the drive-in is open all night even on Saturdays, and you start on the seven-mile trip, hoping that empty doesn't really mean empty.

The self-service station, of course, did close 12 minutes before your arrival.

Do you risk driving seven miles back with a car that may run dry before you get there and surely will not get you to work the next day? Or do you press on to the next known cluster of gas stations?

You creep to the cluster, but the cluster is closed.

Do you go on to the next and bigger town, where every night is like Saturday night in the previous village? Yes, and the gas stations here are closed, too, including the darkened one into which you coast when your foot presses the accelerator and feels that sense of loss which accompanies a finally, unimpeachably, unardonably empty tank.

You telephone the local police and are told of a single gas station open till midnight. You telephone the station and they say they have no vehicle to bring you the gas and even if you walk over they have no container to lend you.

The police say they know of an all-night taxi if you want to leave the car and pick it up in the morning.

Then they reconsider and kindly offer to save you the taxi fare by "shutting" you to the police in the next jurisdiction, who will shuttle you to the police in your home jurisdiction, who will shuttle you to your new police buddies. The police man of the first part recognised the first officer of the second part as somebody he has seen singing in church. Certainly he had been singing in the cruiser coming over with the gas. He said he especially liked "The Student Prince."

Are police always this friendly and entertaining to fools who run out of gas at this hour?

More than that. They drive you to their own police station, find a plastic container of gas, radio a cancellation of your rendezvous with the police of the third part, and drive you and the gas back to your dead car.

Suddenly a flashlight glares on. Behind it is a policeman of the first part moving in to protect your car from prowlers, namely yourself and

The Monitor's daily religious article

Healing power

A four-year-old girl was having a great time visiting her grandmother on the farm. She was running around playing in the snow when suddenly she jumped off a platform and hurt her ankle. The injury was such that she had to be carried into the house.

Naturally her grandmother was quite concerned, and wondered whether she should call a doctor. The little girl solved the dilemma as she said with the greatest confidence, "Just let me sit in this little rocking chair and God will heal my ankle." Later that same day when the little girl was asked

how her ankle felt, she replied, "Oh, God healed it."

One relative who witnessed this was quite impressed with the little girl's firm conviction that God would heal her, and the accompanying proof. But to the little girl, who was being raised in Christian Science by her mother, this was perfectly natural. Do we not read in the Bible, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds, saith the Lord?"

Christ Jesus certainly expected God to heal "all manner of sickness and all manner of disease

among the people."¹ He was never surprised with the healing results. So why should we be? This is what Christian Science, which closely follows the words and works of the Master, teaches.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "The physical healing of Christian Science results now, as in Jesus' time, from the operation of divine Principle, before which sin and disease lose their reality in human consciousness and disappear as naturally and as necessarily as darkness gives place to light and sin to reformation. Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural."

Each day, through their study of the Bible and *Science and Health*, a student of Christian Science can gain greater insights into the true nature of God and His spiritual creation, which includes man. Such insights bring about "supremely natural" healings, healings which are of God and God alone.

The Bible reveals God as Love, Life, Truth, Spirit. Since man is created in God's likeness, he is also loving, indestructible, flawless, and spiritual. Accepting man's true Godlike nature as our real nature makes us more aware of God's omnipotence and everpresence. This brings physical healing because we're letting God, the source of all good, all health, harmony, and immortality, operate in our consciousness, destroying anything not born of God in our thoughts and in our lives. That's how God heals.

Every idea of divine Mind is continually uplifted, whole, free, expressing without limitation the perfection and completeness of God. As we begin to understand this in some degree, healing takes place.

[This is an Italian translation of today's religious article]

Traduzione dell'articolo religioso pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

[Di solito una traduzione italiana sarà pubblicata una volta al mese]

Potere guaritore

Una bambina di quattro anni era tanto felice di trovarsi in visita alla fattoria della nonna. Mentre giocava e correva nella neve, improvvisamente cadde da un rialzo e si fece male ad una caviglia. La cosa era tanto seria che la dovettero in casa in braccio.

Naturalmente la nonna era piuttosto preoccupata e si chiese se non fosse il caso di chiamare un medico. Fu la bimba stessa a risolvere il dilemma, dicendole con grande sicurezza: «Fammi stare qui su questa seggiola a dondolo e Dio guarirà la mia caviglia». Più tardi, quello stesso giorno, quando le chiesero come andava la caviglia, la bimba rispose: «Oh, Dio l'ha guarita».

Un parente che assistette alla scena rimase assai colpito dalla ferma convinzione della bambina che Dio l'avrebbe guarita e dalla prova che ne era seguita. Ma per la bimba, che era stata allevata nella Scienza Cristiana² dalla madre, questo era perfettamente naturale.

Non leggiamo forse nella Bibbia: «Io medicherò le tue ferite, ti guarirò delle tue piaghe, dice l'Eterno»?

Cristo Gesù certamente si aspettava che Dio guarisse «ogni malattia ed ogni infernità fra il popolo». Egli non rimaneva mai sorpreso dai risultati guaritorii, e allora perché dovremmo esserne noi?

Questo è ciò che insegna la Scienza Cristiana, che tanto fedelmente segue le parole e le opere del Maestro.

La scopritrice e fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, Mary Baker Eddy, scrive: «La guarigione fisica per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana risulta ora, come ai tempi di Gesù, dall'operare del Principio divino, dinanzi al quale il peccato e la malitia perdono la loro realtà nella coscienza umana e scompaiono così naturalmente e così necessariamente come le tenebre fanno posto alla luce e il peccato alla riforma. Ora, come allora, queste opere potenti non sono soprannaturali, ma supremamente naturali».³

Ogni giorno, attraverso lo studio della Bibbia e di «Scienza e Salute», lo studio della Scienza Cristiana può penetrare più a fondo

Daily Bible verse

For this people's heart is waxed gross, and their ears are dull of hearing, and their eyes they have closed; lest at any time they should see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and should understand with their heart, and should be converted, and I should heal them. — Matthew 13:15

In the quiet dark

I never know quite what to do about this sweeping sense of loss and loneliness that comes from time to time, and engulfs me. I wonder why, and what I can do about it, and there are never any easy answers. Perhaps this is a natural complement to the peak moments of life, perhaps this sense of emptiness is actually a time of deep regeneration, and it is just on the surface of things that it all seems to be at a standstill, while deep inside, even in the midst of the hill, new ideas are collecting themselves.

When I feel lost, alone, helpless and exhausted, there is a healing elixir in water. A while ago, I went out across the darkened courtyard, and stopped into the darker pool (at night, so like some mysterious mountain lake). Floating free and weightless, I watched the sky and reached out my fingers to the reflected stars beside me, and listened to the frogs over the stream, and the crickets, and I saw the new moon drop down soundlessly through the sycamore trees. And somewhere along the way, I forgot the loss and the emptiness, and the sense of futility. It no longer existed.

Alex Noble

The Bible speaks of the great love and compassion that moved Jesus when he healed. In his ministry he turned the thought of those seeking healing to a fuller understanding of God's love and goodness.

In a deep, prayerful search of the Bible, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that Jesus' teaching and healing were scientific. She learned that health, freedom, and abundance are the natural and provable effects of God's overflowing goodwill for His children.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Tuesday, February 25, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Why arm Pakistan?

Washington's decision to lift its 10-year arms embargo against Pakistan undoubtedly was a difficult one. It takes little imagination to perceive the danger inherent in an unrestrained arms buildup on the Indian subcontinent, a region bristling with animosities and conflicts.

On the face of it is utter folly to fuel these conflicts by pouring in more and more weaponry. Indeed, the worldwide trend of escalating arms sales presents dangers that ought to be reckoned with at every point.

But there are no simple solutions to the complex problem of security, and the lifting of the ban on United States arms to Pakistan must be seen within the large context of what is happening next door in India and all around the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. India has a massive, sophisticated military arsenal built up by the Soviet Union. Even now a high-powered Russian mission, including Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, is in New Delhi talking arms supply.

In recent months, too, India has moved vigorously to enhance its dominant political and strategic position. It has consolidated its hold in Sikkim and, most recently, in Kashmir. And, despite its reassurances, it has exploded a nuclear device that leaves no doubt it now has the capability of building an atomic bomb.

None of this is to suggest that India has aggressive intentions or designs on its neighbors. But, from his vantage point in Islamabad, it is understandable why President Bhutto is jittery. In the wake of the breakup of Pakistan his foremost concern has been to

keep his truncated country together and to build a viable, independent state. His problems are compounded by separatist strife in Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, which he suspects is being fueled by the Russians, among others.

It is hence to provide Pakistan with ample weaponry for its security and self-defense that Washington has reversed course. It, too, views a strong, independent Pakistan as essential to keeping the crucial oil flowing through the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

There should be no question that the supply of arms to Pakistan must be carefully limited. The State Department promises that military sales will be weighed so as not to intensify an arms race in South Asia and that it will not try to change the strategic balance in the region.

All this said, however, it would appear that the change in U.S. arms policy has been most crudely handled. To have the new American envoy to India sitting in Bangkok making odd statements while an announcement about the embargo was imminent seems a strange way to conduct diplomacy.

It would have been more sensible and tactful to let William Saxbe present his credentials in New Delhi and personally explain the impending U.S. decision to Indian leaders. Then an announcement in Washington could have followed.

In any event, it is now to be hoped that Mr. Saxbe is in a position to assure New Delhi that the lifting of the arms embargo will not be detrimental to its interests in the region or to U.S.-Indian relations.

Kennedy memorial solution

A brilliant solution to the controversy over a memorial library for President Kennedy is in the "preliminary discussion" stage. It would place the tourist-attracting museum portion of the project at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington and retain the scholarly archives portion near Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass.

One question that has to be carefully weighed is whether the Washington space and circumstances permit the museum to offer visitors an educational and historical experience of sufficient scope and depth to make the project worthwhile.

To most Americans — including the more than 20 million who contributed funds to the long-delayed project — the problems leading to this point must seem remote. But they are related to the nation's awakened concern for the environment. And, to a spectrum of neighborhood groups in Cambridge, the potential effects of millions of museum visitors in an already congested area loomed much larger than they did in the official impact statement.

Earlier this month, the Kennedy Library Corporation bowed to the community pressure and announced it would not build the museum on the designated Cambridge site. Its options then became to locate the whole project (museum and archives) elsewhere, or to place just the mu-

seum elsewhere and leave the archives on the Cambridge site where they could eventually be logically joined by Harvard's Kennedy Institute of Politics and School of Government.

Harvard naturally favors the latter alternative, and several neighborhood groups came out in support of retaining the archives and in appreciation for the corporation's decision to keep the museum — and crowds — away.

Apart from the environmental impact, it would have been ideal to hold the whole complex in Cambridge, with all the local Kennedy echoes. And some citizens and city fathers still would prefer this outcome — especially after seeing the acracy with which more than 50 other sites have now been offered. Just possibly the Kennedy corporation's show of interest in such sites is in effect a form of pressure on Cambridge public opinion.

The proposal for associating the museum section with Washington's Kennedy Center is the best so far for various reasons. For example, it would provide additional interest for tourists at a site already handling millions of visitors plus theatergoing crowds. And it might even be able to use existing construction costs.

If the preliminary discussions bring out no major snags, it is to be hoped that legislation can quickly be enacted to enable changes from the original plan.

Protecting sports from betting

The commissioners of the major professional sports leagues strongly oppose the legalization of gambling on their games.

They are vigorously voicing this opposition in Washington before the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. The commission is composed of members of Congress plus public appointees of the President, and is charged with recommending a national policy on the subject by October, 1976.

Baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn cited the public's interest in supporting his stand: "Over and above our determination to protect the best interests of baseball, we feel it is not in the public interest to exploit the weaknesses and encourage the vices of our citizens to finance government."

But a case can also be made for opposing legalized gambling in terms of the leagues' own interest. This newspaper has not been an

unmitigated fan of professional sports, and has questioned the leagues' policies on supersalaries, violence, and so forth.

However, the leagues are on solid ground in arguing that they have a right to say no to an intrusion into their affairs by public, legalized betting.

National Football League commissioner Pete Rozelle said, "Professional football, like other team sports, is grounded on the absolute integrity of its games and its participants." Gambling on sports inevitably raises the question of whether games are being thrown. And the public perception of honesty in sports is essential to the vitality of sports.

Apart from all the other arguments against legalized gambling (that it does not deter criminal gambling, that it is a poor raiser of revenue, etc.) the right of leagues to protect the image and fact of their integrity has great weight.

"I don't see what he's got to be so aggressive about"



State of the nations

Last clear chance

By Joseph C. Harsch

The argument being used presently in and around Congress for cutting off all aid to American clients in Southeast Asia is that they are all doomed anyway, so why protract the anguish. It is an appealing argument. It is a variant on the old familiar American axiom, don't throw good money after bad.

But what are we really talking about?

Is the cause of anticomunism in South Vietnam already hopelessly lost and in Phnom Penh bound to succumb sooner or later to the Khmer Rouge who surround it and try to strangle it each winter with the regularity of the seasons?

If the cause is hopeless, if one must assume that sooner or later the tenacity of the Communist offensive will overcome the apparent preferences of a majority of the people in those countries; then any more American aid is a waste of money and does merely serve to prolong the agony.

But there are several facts which need to be taken into consideration in arriving at a final judgment in these matters.

The first of these is that the Communists are fighting against time just as much as are the anti-Communists. This, right now, is the height of the dry or fighting season. February is the best month for launching an offensive. The North Vietnamese did launch one offensive in March. It was for them a disastrous failure which bogged down quickly in the beginning of the rainy season.

There is a push on right now in three areas. One is aimed toward Saigon from the lower end of the Ho Chi Minh trail. A second is seeking control of more of the rice paddies of the Mekong delta. The third is the usual dry season siege of Phnom Penh.

All three of these pushes are dangerous. Together they have eroded confidence in the ultimate survival of those on the defensive. They have become fodder for those in Washington who want to write finis to the story of anticomunism in Southeast Asia. But they do not prove the cause is hopeless.

Mirror of opinion

Black American achievements

For nearly 50 years, the school districts of Washington and many other cities of the nation have set aside the week of Abraham Lincoln's birthday as the time to recognize the achievements of black Americans. Traditionally, photographs and other memorabilia go up on classroom walls in recognition of Frederick Douglass, the runaway slave who helped to lead a whole people to their freedom, and George Washington Carver, who found all those hundreds of uses for the peanut and its by-products. This, too, is the time, when schoolchildren are reminded that a black, Jean Baptiste DuSable, founded Chicago and that the industrial revolution would have been a lot slower if Elijah McCoy had not shown America how to make self-lubricating industrial machinery.

But increasingly it has been dawning on educators and writers that there is more to the story of the black

contribution to the development of the United States than peanut by-products and self-lubricating machinery, important as those contributions were.

The list goes on through Henry Ford's first steel piston to the first practicable system for railroad and truck refrigeration, the first device by which trains could be coupled automatically; and the improvements in the telephone that made it a more practical device. Bostonian Granville T. Woods, who improved the telephone, also made the first filaments for lighting tubes large enough to make the words city and bright lights synonymous.

This roster of black contributions to the rise of industrial America is equalled only by the roster of black contributions to the opening of the West. Black cowhands and the black frontiersmen rode the trails that

Why blame the Arabs?

By Ragaei El Mallakh

There's a doomsday mentality these days about inflation and oil prices. There is also an unfortunate tendency to make the Arabs the scapegoat for America's economic woes.

OPEC (the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) is often referred to as an "Arab oil cartel." Yet along with seven Arab nations, it includes Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Nigeria, and Venezuela — all non-Arab states.

Moreover, in excess of two-thirds of U.S. oil imports come from Venezuela, Canada, and other non-Arab sources. Both Venezuela and Canada have supported higher petroleum prices as well as production cuts and/or limiting exports to the United States.

Moreover, the U.S. inflationary spiral "took off" long before the energy crisis. The Vietnam war, which soaked up more than \$130 billion, had an adverse effect on the American economy. Sizable expenditures for armaments and military assistance to a few selected countries continue to inflate government spending.

Instead of facing up to their own responsibility for inflation, some Americans would prefer to blame their problems on an outside sinister force. One high-ranking government official recently even linked the energy crisis and high oil prices to "our liberty that in the end is at stake."

A good case can be made that the oil producers deserve the prices they are getting. The cost of petroleum is tied directly to that of industrial products, and commodity prices have risen faster than oil prices. In real terms, the price of petroleum was lower in 1973 than in 1959.

Some oil countries have only 15 to 20 years of reserves left at their current production rate. These states cannot be expected to sacrifice their future, including the development of more self-sustaining balanced economies, without some sort of trade-off.

Certain American politicians suggest that food be used as a countermeasure to oil. In equating food and oil, however, they ignore a very crucial distinction: agricultural products are renewable while petroleum is a wasting asset. Those who begrudge

the oil nations' \$8-\$9 per-barrel come should look at the consumption, where per-barrel taxes on gasoline alone are estimated at \$5 in the U.S., \$14 in Japan, and \$28 in Western Europe.

Suddenly there is hand wringing over the plight of the poorer nation Sen. Henry Jackson has said, "This we have to seriously consider how we're going to let them (the Arabs) injure the poor in our country and to poor in other countries of the world. The developing world sees such concern largely as false for three reasons.

First, U.S. economic aid to this block has been declining in both absolute and relative terms. At last year World Food Conference it was noted that the United States now extends but one-fifth the amount of grain aid it did a decade ago.

Second, the OPEC producers themselves fall in the category of developing nations. For example, the Arab world's average per capita income remains low — about \$700 as compared with over \$4,000 for the U.S.

Third, the OPEC nations are mainly aid extenders.

Instead of orchestrating confrontation or even war, the U.S. might better press for cooperation and coordination. It should move forward on energy conservation and simultaneously push the rational development of alternative forms of energy together with the oil nations themselves. The world is clearly interdependent in natural resources, as seen in the high share of America's imports of bauxite, nickel, tin, manganese, chromium, and iron.

And aside from raw materials supply, there are economic ties to be forged and strengthened in investment and trade. Blaming the Arabs for present difficulties only makes global economic interdependence more difficult, but cannot alter the reality of that interdependence.

Professor El Mallakh is chairman of African and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Colorado Boulder, and has been an adviser to the Energy Policy Project in Washington.

Readers write

Cyprus and Turkish aid

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your recent editorial on Cyprus is remarkable for its insensitivity, illogic, cynicism, and glibness.

In it, in fact, you urge Congress to lift its cutoff of military aid to Turkey, and while the arguments you adduce for this recommendation are not spelled out you make the following points: (a) the Turks invaded Cyprus "because" the Turkish minority in Cyprus suffered "for decades at the hands of the Greek Cypriots"; (b) the Turks are unlikely to withdraw from NATO; (c) while "one can only admire a stand (by Congress) taken strictly on the basis of law, it could well damage U.S. security interests";

(d) the Turks are a proud people; the point has been made to them that U.S. public opinion strongly disapproves of their action in Cyprus; however, no effect was registered on their policies (in Cyprus); therefore the U.S. Congress is well advised to rescind its cutoff of military aid.

Put in these terms your editorial is hardly a credit to your newspaper and the principles to which we have known the Monitor to have subscribed in the past.

First, your editorial is inaccurate. Cyprus has been an independent republic only since 1960; prior to that it was a British colony — hardly "decades" of "oppression" of the Turkish minority by the Greek Cypriots. For much of this period a UN peacekeeping force was stationed in Cyprus. There is no information that

this impartial force has detected persecution of the Turkish minority in Cyprus.

Second, if Turkish threats to leave NATO are not to be taken seriously, what sense are U.S. security interests compromised?

Third, the process by which you infer that congressional pressure through aid cutoff has not worked and thus should be reconsidered escape us. Your position is more one of a self-fulfilling prophecy than a correct appraisal of the importance of U.S. aid to Turkey. Indeed, the Turkish Government looking over its relations with us over the past seven months can only conclude that we do not mean it seriously when we strongly disavow their action in Cyprus.

The remainder of your editorial says that even though the Turks need NATO to the point where they are unlikely to withdraw, the U.S. Congress should turn tail and run from its responsibilities as it (the Congress) has defined them because the Turks are a proud people. Are we a servile, unprincipled people? Should we allow our client states to dictate to us the principles by which we make our policy decisions?

The point is that the Turkish Army has behaved in a wholly barbarous way in Cyprus; a neutral country was invaded and parts of it were occupied. The population of those parts was driven away by a concerted campaign of terror. In the process 180,000 Greek Cypriots were made refugees. All this in the name of safeguarding the "rights" of 116,000 Turkish Cypriots.

Peter Canfield New York Phoenix J. Drymous

Vietnam "peace"

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Your call for increased military aid to South Vietnam to "help preserve a military stalemate" (two years after Vietnam "peace") is a ploy for endless war. President Thieu will only allow the implementation of the political provisions of the Paris accords (freedom of speech, press, and movement, and release of the thousands of brutally tortured political prisoners) when he no longer has U.S. military backing.

Fair from supporting self-determination, massive U.S. involvement in Vietnam (be it bombers or bucks) is precisely what prevents the Vietnamese from choosing their own destiny. Brighton, Mass. Andrew D. Merrill

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Joe in IJs